

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

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NO. 199.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

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August 8, 1860.

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Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

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Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN, Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts here in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—tf.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.
ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Grant Green, Auditor, Frankfort.

C. Bailey, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Isaac Wingate, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

B. F. Johnson, Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. J. Harris, Clerk, Frankfort.

F. H. Overton, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

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James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.

Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Philip Switzer, Frankfort.

John Todd, Frankfort.

William Brown, Sr., Bowlinggreen.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.

Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.

Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

James T. Bramlette, Asst. Adj. Gen., Frankfort.

John N. Markham, Clerk, Frankfort.

Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.

Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.

James F. Tureman, Clerk, Frankfort.

Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.

W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.

John O. Brent, Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

Joshua F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Danville.

2d Dist.—B. T. Patton, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drake, New Castle.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCELLORS.

4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.

7th Dist.—Henry Pittle, Louisville.

Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.

2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.

3d Dist.—John Chappes, Hartford.

4th Dist.—W. J. Jones, Frankfort.

5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.

6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Burkesville.

7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Shelbyville.

8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksville.

11th Dist.—J. S. Dyer, Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitesburg.

13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Winchester.

14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

*NOTE.—The new Auditor, Wm. T. SAMUELS, Esq., does not go into office until the first Monday in January, 1864, consequently we make no change in the Directory of that Department.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

THE only direct route from the interior of Kentucky to New York, Boston, and all other Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most Comfortable and Reliable route for passengers going South, West, or Northwest.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS

Being made at Cincinnati with Express Train via the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Cairo, St. Joseph, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis, Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns.

And with the Trains, via the Indianapolis and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, Detroit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee, Lafayette, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern Cities and Towns.

But one change of cars from Lexington and Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight, whereas by any other route two changes are made, both after night!

Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, or Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M. and 2:10 P. M.

Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6:30 A. M. and 2:05 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 4:52 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN W. BUCKMAN, who were under sentence of confinement in the Penitentiary for a term of years by the Jefferson Circuit Court for felony committed in the city of Louisville, have made their escape from the jail of said county, and are now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, each, for the apprehension of the said Charles Rodgers and John W. Buckman, and their delivery to the Jailor of Jefferson county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 1st day of June, A. D. 1863, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

L. S.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

\$200 Reward.

I WILL give the above reward, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor, for the apprehension and delivery to me, of CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN BUCKMAN, who broke jail early on the morning of the 31st May, 1863, and have since been at large.

CHARLES RODGERS is about 5 feet 10 inches high; 22 years of age; dark complexion; dark brown hair; hazel eyes, and weighs near 160 pounds; tolerably slim built; has recently had small pox, is but slightly pitted, but shows plainly, especially about the nose; keen, shrewd, and rather good looking; features rather thin, incessant chewer of tobacco; has beard, if well grown out, would be black. Had on when he left, a light mixed cassimere coat, light pants, grey flannel shirt, black low crown hat, wears his hair short, has a habit of putting his hand to his forehead and throwing his head down.

JOHN W. BUCKMAN is about 5 feet 11 inches high; 23 years of age; weighs near 145 pounds; slim built; light complexion; light hair; light blue or grey eyes; long features; shows his teeth when in conversation, his upper teeth are large and long; has a pale look from long confinement in prison; has a good suit of hair, but scarcely any beard, if any it is light sandy. Wore, when he left, dark cassimere frock coat, light pants, grey shirt, low crown black hat, walks erect.

W. K. THOMAS,
Jailer of Jefferson County.

Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1863-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES H. SMITH did, on the 11th day of December, 1862, kill and murder Joshua Burdett, in the county of Garrard, has since made his escape, and is now at large.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said JAMES H. SMITH, and his delivery to the Jailor of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

L. S.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

SAID SMITH is about twenty-six years of age; about five feet four inches high; slender form; weighs about 120 pounds; black eyes; black hair, and closely trimmed; short, black, thin whiskers and mustache; cheek bones rather prominent; slow and easy spoken; carriage straight and leisurely.

In addition to the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said SMITH, I hereby offer FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

B. M. BURDETT.

December 26, 1862-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN J. BELL did kill and murder Mike Shawler, in the county of Simpson, has since made his escape and is now a fugitive from justice.

Now, therefore, I, JAS. F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John J. Bell, and his delivery to the Jailor of Simpson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

L. S.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

SAID BELL is about twenty-nine years of age; spare built; light hair, about the color of chestnut; high, inclined to be stoop shouldered, appearance of being dissipated, very quiet, and never talks unless spoken to, and his eyes appear defective.

July 15, 1863—w&w 3m.

Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell MY FARM in Franklin county, situated on Main Blkhor, and on the road leading from Frankfort to Owen, about 9 miles from Frankfort. The farm contains

160 ACRES

of good land, over half of it being excellent bottom land, and the remainder well cultivated. Over 100 acres cleared, and the balance is in good timber and well set in blue grass. The improvements are comfortable; and there are all necessary out buildings. The farm is well watered both for family and stock.

A good bargain will be given to any one wishing such a farm, and purchasers are invited to call and see it.

There is other land adjoining which can be had on reasonable terms.

J. W. FRENCH.

Frankfort, August 5, 1863-3m.

*Paris Circuit insert to amount of \$3 and send bill to this office for payment.

MRS. MARY WILLIS TODD'S

SCHOOL will commence, Monday, the 7th day of September, 1863, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS—Per Session of five months, \$10. July 22, 1863-tf.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$150 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN LITCHFIELD killed and murdered one John Cotton on the 25th day of June, 1863, in the county of Christian, and has fled from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Litchfield, and his delivery to the Jailor of Christian county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 26th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

L. S.

J. F. ROBINSON.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, April 6, 1863, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:50 A. M., stopping at all stations when desired, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsville and Bellevue, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Taylors for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all other towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:30 A. M., and arrive at Louisville at 9 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 4:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 8:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:20 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

SAMUEL GILL,
Superintendent.

April 6, 1863.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Frankfort, Georgetown and Paris Mail and Passenger Line.

THE Mail Carriage on this line leaves Frankfort on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and returning leaves Paris on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The charge for Through or Way Passengers will be moderate—lower than the fare by the railroad route, and good time made. Packages will also be carried on reasonable terms. Patronage solicited.

[From the National Intelligencer, of Sept. 26.]
An Interesting Letter.

GREENFIELD HILL, Sept. 22, 1863.
MY DEAR SIR: Many thanks for our friend Walker's pamphlets, which are marked with his usual ability.

In regard to Jefferson Davis as a repudiator, I know all about him, as I am a holder of Planter's Bank bonds for about twenty-four years, and have never received a dollar of principal or interest, although they matured twenty years since. It was on one of my bonds, which I handed to him for that purpose, that John Quincy Adams made a remarkable speech in Congress, in which he was sustained by F. Granger, and opposed by Gwin, Jacob Thompson, *et id omne genus*; but in the debate all the Mississippi speakers admitted the honesty of the claim, and as Dr. Gwin expressed himself, "pledged the last shirt off the back of the last man in Mississippi to be sold to pay that debt, if the means could not otherwise be raised." And then these orators went home, and when the question of payment or repudiation was submitted to the people, they led the van of the repudiators. The debate arose on W. Cost Johnson's proposition in favor of the assumption of the State debts by the General Government, in 1842. I consider my bonds as worthless, but were I charged with the duty of reconstruction I would make it a condition on the part of the insurgent States that they should lay a tax to create a sinking fund for the gradual extinction of all debts fearing the broad seal of the respective States. I would have no dishonest partners in the new firm. Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia have always been true to their contracts; not so Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, or Texas. Better to live alone than live dishonored."

I have been somewhat of a wanderer, accompanying an invalid daughter to Lebanon, Sharon, and West Point. At the Sharon Springs I passed some pleasant hours with my old friend Bradish—alas! now no more; and at West Point with Gen. Scott, Judge Wayne, and others. Gen. Scott is looking better than last year.

While at West Point I met with a friend of some thirty years' standing, born in Scotland, but who has lived all his mature life in Virginia, Louisiana, and Mississippi, and understands the commercial and other interests of those States better than any man of my acquaintance. He has left with a large property on account of his hatred of secession, but does not hesitate to impute much of the blame to abolition intermeddling. His recent investigation lead him to the conviction that if the voice of the Southern people could be heard a large majority are in favor of returning to the old flag, and that nothing prevents its being heard but the existence of the emancipation and confiscation acts. If they were repealed, or a declaration on the part of Congress made with the same solemnity as that which defined the sole object of the war to be a restoration of the sovereignty of the Union, the whole matter would be settled in thirty days; the bulk of the army would disband and return to peaceful occupations. I remarked that the assurance had been vitally given in Mr. Seward's Circular, and would doubtless be carried out, that slaves who had availed themselves of the proclamation of emancipation could not be re-enslaved, but doubtless the loss would be indemnified by a money consideration, as in Missouri and Maryland, and that the simple fact of falling into line under the loyal authorities of their respective States and electing Union members of Congress would restore the status ante bellum.

He replied that Congress had erected an impassable barrier against such a return, by the oath required from members of Congress coming from Seceding States, to the effect not only that they would hereafter sustain the Federal Constitution, but that they had not directly or indirectly been engaged in opposing it; for he says that universal opposition has been forced upon the Southern people, and that as far as the future is concerned the applicants for admission into Congress would readily subscribe to it. He says that his old and much loved State of Virginia is now a desolate waste, and half a century would scarcely restore it; and I can conceive the desperation of the people when I see such men as Wm. C. Rives putting forth such sentiments as those expressed in a recent published letter.

From this secluded height I look down in agonizing pity upon the senseless struggle in which my fellow-mortals are engaged, knowing that in a brief space of time they and all their aspirations will be swallowed up in the great vortex which is the entrance to an abode "where sin and sorrow never enter."

A Visit to John Minor Botts.

The Army of the Potomac correspondent of the New York Herald thus describes a recent visit to John Minor Botts:

"It was my pleasure to take dinner yesterday with Hon. John Minor Botts at his residence near here. His persecution by the leaders of the Southern Confederacy, culminating in his eight weeks imprisonment in the old Libby prison, has not diminished his rotundity of figure, the brightness of his keen gray eyes, the brilliancy of his wit, and, lastly and not least, his firm and uncompromising fidelity to the Union. His plantation, which he purchased in February last, comprises something over two thousand acres. His dwelling, in size, is in keeping with the place, with an immense portico, with high and massive pillars, a wide spreading and well shaded lawn, and view of the surrounding country extended and picturesque. His family, consisting of three grown up and accomplished daughters and a son, live with him. Rebel cavalry have been encamped on his ground most of the time for months past. It is well known that he is now enjoying his freedom through favor of a parole granted by the rebel authorities. This, of course, places him under restraint in telling many things he might otherwise tell, but nothing has thus far, and nothing he says will prevent in the future his telling his hostility to the Confederate government and adherence to the policy and principles of those seeking to preserve the Union. He persistently says he will not violate his parole; but he wishes our generals know half he knows of the rebels and their resources and intentions. Ten days ago he was in Richmond, having gone on a sort of family marketing expedition. He made a few purchases, and for what before the war would have cost him \$64.15 he paid the small sum of \$1,368.02. He paid fifty dollars for a pair of common sewed shoes, and had he ventured into ordering a plain suit of clothes, which he thought of doing, would have had to pay five hundred dollars for it. A good many of our officers had called on Mr. Botts to pay him their

respects, and show their appreciation of his fearlessness in avowing his belief and principles."

The following is a list of the killed, wounded and missing of the Tenth Kentucky Infantry in the battles of Chicamauga:

Company A, Capt. C. W. McKay, Commanding.

Killed—None.
Slightly Wounded—First Lieut. H. H. Warren, Orderly Sergeant Samuel Manly; Henry Crutch, Mike Roph, Thomas Smith, and Wm. Jones.
Slightly Wounded—Sergeant N. Herdel, D. M. Shockey, James Creagh, and Fred Rossier.
Missing—Geo. H. Frank and Henry Mitchell.

Company F, Capt. F. S. Hill, Commanding.
Killed—Henry Ashe and Wm. H. Tumeay.
Slightly Wounded—Micajah Cox (since dead), First Lieut. B. R. Smith, Stephen Cooley, John T. Sweeney, John Woods, Samuel Smith, and Sebastian Troutman.

Slightly Wounded—John B. Cooley, Joseph Grant, E. H. Sutherland, C. Harshfield, Sergt. J. J. Thacker, R. J. Perkins, Cornelius Cooley, William Kelley, Moses McCubbin, Wm. Mattingly, Martin Litty, Thomas Williams, Squire Land, and Alex. Struder.

Missing—Henry Weir, T. A. Mattingly, and Nicholas Mattingly.

Company D, First Lieut. Jas. S. Mills, Commanding.

Killed—G. B. Garrison and W. T. Ewing.

Mortally Wounded—Charles G. Stewart and John T. Hagan.

Severely Wounded—Ord. Sergt. James C. Ewing, T. A. Luckett, Thomas Price, Charles Beavers, Robert Stine, and J. Howard Phillips.
Slightly Wounded—Albert Wells, Charles Biven, Andy Foster, Frank Seay, Robert Shockey, Jesse Leathers, John Mosser, Alfred Snyder, Thos. Hughes, and R. B. Yocum.

Company D, Capt. Israel B. Webster, Commanding.

Killed—Second Lieut. John H. Myers and Richard Rooser.

Severely Wounded—John F. Mills, Sergeant T. J. Brown, John Burchell, John Smothers, First Lieut. Wm. E. Kelly, J. J. Able, and Henry Taylor.
Slightly Wounded—John C. Rose, Sergt. William T. Gaddis, Silas Mundy, and Wm. K. Harrison.

Missing—Josiah Brown.

Company C, Capt. Ed. Hipp, Commanding.

Killed—James P. Thurman.

Severely Wounded—Geo. Meese, Martin Mattingly, and Mike McManam.

Slightly Wounded—J. M. Buckman, Ord. Sergt. J. M. Martin, John Hoagland, A. T. Andrews, Second Lieut. S. E. Salles, and Capt. John Craig.

Missing—B. B. Sapp.

Company H, Capt. W. T. Shively, Commanding.

Killed—None.

Mortally Wounded—Michael Welsh.

Severely Wounded—John Sluder, Addison Belton, Zach Eads, Moses Campbell, and Second Lieut. W. F. Beglow.

Slightly Wounded—D. A. Shirely and D. E. R. Shirely.

Missing—Wm. Root.

Company E, Capt. S. E. Berill, Commanding.

Killed—John Fowler, E. M. Adams, and James Hundley.

Mortally Wounded—Capt. S. P. Berill (since dead), Geo. W. Ensor, Geo. Nos. Wm. Adams, Richard Logsdon, Philip Corcoran, and Jno. Campbell.

Severely Wounded—Alex. Spraggins, Jno. L. Dearing, Jack Thompson, and Wm. A. Myers.

Slightly Wounded—Jack Waters, Geo. Nix, Patrick Sullivan, Joseph Jeans, Thos. Malloy, Jno. W. Courtney, Wm. Edwards, and W. H. Dodson.

Missing—Robert Walker, E. A. Thompson, and H. P. Fields.

Company K, Capt. Henry Walker, Commanding.

Killed—Edward Wilkins, D. Campbell D. Malony, and L. M. Male.

Severely Wounded—Richard Welsh and Robert Rhea.

Slightly Wounded—Charles Garvey, Tobias Burke, Adam Molin, Wm. McVeigh, M. Cady, and William Rose.

Company G, Capt. Jas. M. Davenport, Commanding.

Killed—None.

Mortally Wounded—Joseph Ballard, James Waters, and John M. Clark.

Severely Wounded—Capt. J. M. Davenport, Thomas Peck, William Hayden, Lemuel Ferrell, and Edward Avis.

Slightly Wounded—Jas. Blandford, and Miles Kelly.

Company B, Capt. John T. Milburn, Commanding.

Killed—Ord. Sg't Philip McGrath, Sergt. Jas. Scott, Geo. Fenwick, Joseph S. Mattingly, Robert Blandford, T. J. Peterson, and J. T. Blair.

Mortally Wounded—Thomas Miles.

Severely Wounded—Sergt. Wm. Hardin, Frank Green, Thomas Fenwick, Ed. Blandford, C. H. Miles, Wm. Whitfield, Wm. Fogle, and Wm. Butler.

Slightly Wounded—David Blair, Walter Mattingly, E. A. Llewellyn, James Sanders, and Captain J. T. Milburn.

Missing—John Miles.

Chaplain R. C. Nash was severely wounded.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed, 21; Mortally Wounded 15; Severely Wounded, 12; Slightly Wounded, 65; Missing, 12; Total, 105.

Our Brigade (Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps), opened the fight Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, and was not relieved until 2 o'clock P. M., and were in all day Sunday. I write in the midst of furious cannonading, and cannot write details. I only say we held Chattanooga, and intend to hold it. The honor of Kentucky was well upheld by the Fourth and Tenth Regiments.

H. G. DAVIDSON,
Major Tenth Kentucky Vol. Inf.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY EARL RUSSELL—NEUTRALITY TO BE MAINTAINED AT ALL HAZARDS.

—On September 9th, Earl Russell was presented with the freedom of the town of Dundee, on the occasion of the opening of the People's Park in that town. Provost Parker read the addresses of the town Council, in which reference was made to British neutrality in American affairs. In his reply Earl Russell said:

As Secretary for Foreign Affairs, it has been my object to preserve peace with honor. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] You may rely with confidence in the Administration of Lord Palmerston, who is so justly and universally popular—[cheers]—for maintaining a line of strict impartiality in the lamentable conflict in America. [Cheers.] The duties of neutrality between parties violently hostile are not easily performed. [Hear, hear.] It has been, and it will be, our endeavor to exercise the powers now entrusted, or which may be entrusted to the Crown by Parliament in such a manner as at once to defeat every attempt to engage our people in enterprises inconsistent with our neutral position, and to preserve for ourselves, our persons and our property, those safeguards of British law and British justice to which alone they are indebted for the security they now enjoy. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

A vote of thanks to the Provost, and cheers for the Queen and the Earl and Countess Russell closed the proceedings.

We learn through a letter just received from a member of company A, Fifteenth Kentucky—Marion C. Taylor's regiment—that the total loss of that regiment in the recent battle was sixty-three, killed, wounded and missing. It does not mention the death of Colonel Taylor, and we have reason to believe that he escaped unhurt, notwithstanding the painful rumor of his death some days ago.—*Louv. Dem.*, Oct. 2.

THAT FOXER.—I read in your journal, of the 17th, Mr. Haskell, some allusion to the copperhead notions of reconstruction, and to the national assumption of the Confederate debt of one thousand millions after the war is over—it ever. This idea, though by no means intended as a joke, by the copperhead projectors, is positively funny. Reimbursing a burglar, who has broken open our safe, stolen the contents, and committed murder and arson—reimbursing such a burglar for his outlay in jimmies and all the accretions of his vocation.

There is a parallel—an applicable story—an old one. During the short-lived peace, which occurred, in the time of Napoleon, between France and England, multitudes of Englishmen rushed over to Paris, to gratify their curiosity, and scatter their gold. Frenchmen of every grade availed of the occasion, to empty the pockets of their curious visitors, and made them pay for everything. Not a step could be taken, nor an interrogatory answered, nor a direction given, but a gratuity was expected, in return. So co-extensive with every thought, word and action, of these foreigners had this system of imposition become, that a wag perpetrated the following pleasantry:—"Monsieur Anglais—pardonnez—je say sere, will you permit me to run dis pokaire up your body?" "Certainly not, sir, what the devil do you mean?" "Vell, sare, den only so far, as dis?" "Get out sir, go about your business." "Vell, monsieur, you will not object to pay me five pence, for heating de pokaire."

SIGMA.
Boston Transcript.

A WORKING MAN'S WARNING TO THE ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY.—H. G. Moffat, a working man, thus speaks to the aristocratic sympathizers with the South in England, through the columns of the Daily News:

"It may be very fashionable with the upper ten thousand to sympathize with the slave-breeding aristocrats of the South, but we of humbler birth have deeper ties that bind us to America both political and social. When we see the great number leaving our shores for that great country, and as four out of six are relations of us common fellows, what will be our feelings? What of mine, having sisters and all that is very dear to me, if we see our men-of-war bombarding New York city, knowing morally we have been the cause? If we are not allowed to vote and make the government here, we will not quietly allow the people's government to be destroyed there. Working men are seldom heard in print upon this question; but let our country suppose there is sympathy for the South here. They will make an awful mistake if they go to war with America. It may be popular with the rich, the snobs and city swells, but not with working men. Let them remember the Lancashire men starving first sooner than lift up a finger against true liberty."

PROFESSOR CAIRNES ON THE DEPRECIATION IN GOLD.—Professor J. E. Cairnes writes to the London Times on the subject of the future depreciation of gold, as follows:

The prevailing opinion among those who discussed the question at Newcastle was that while the effect up to the present had been slight, the movement would develop into larger proportions and increase in rapidity as it grew. For my part I am disposed to invert this view. The extent of depreciation up to the present time has, I believe, been considerable—not less than twenty per cent; on the other hand, I hold (and in this I am supported by Mr. Jevons) that the most serious effects of the gold discoveries have already been realized. The total mass of gold and silver in the world (and it is upon this, and not upon the gold alone that the new increments will tell) is vastly greater now than when the gold discoveries took place; and the difficulty of factoring its value is proportionally increased; on the other hand, the annual supplies, notwithstanding the operations in British Columbia and elsewhere have fallen off. It is impossible to say what new discoveries may be made; but it is exceedingly unlikely that the ratio of the new increment to the total stock, which was obtained during the first ten years after the Australian discoveries, will ever again be repeated. Under these circumstances, whatever may be the ultimate depreciation—a question which I do not enter upon here—the rate of the movement will in all probability, steadily diminish.

What a Woman can do.

As a wife and mother, woman can make the fortune and happiness of her children; and even if she did nothing else, surely this would be sufficient destiny. By her thrift, prudence and tact, she can secure to her partner and herself a competence in old age, no matter how small their beginning, or how adverse a fate occasionally be theirs. By her cheerfulness she can restore her husband's spirits, shaken by the anxieties of business. By her tender care she can often restore him to health, if disease has seized upon his overtasked powers. By her counsel and her love, she can win him from bad company, if temptation in an evil hour has led him astray. By her example, and her precepts, and her sex's insight into character, she can mould her children, however diverse their dispositions, into good men and women. And by leading in all things a true and beautiful life, she can refine, elevate and spiritualize all who come within reach, so that with others of her sex emulating and assisting her she can do more to regenerate the world than all the statesmen or reformers that every legislated. She can do as much as all perhaps even more—to degrade man, if she chooses to do it.

Who can estimate the evil that woman has the power to do? As a wife, she can ruin her husband by extravagance, folly, or want of affection. She can make a devil and an outcast of a man, who might otherwise have become a good member of society. She can bring bickering, strife and perpetration of discord into what has been a happy home. She can change the innocent babes whom God has entrusted to her charge, into vile men, and even viler women. She can lower even the moral tone of society itself, and thus pollute legislation at the spring head. She can, in fine, become an instrument of evil, instead of an angel of good. Instead of making flowers of truth, purity, beauty and spirituality spring up in her footsteps, till the whole earth smiles with loveliness that is almost celestial, she can transform it to a black and blasted desert, covered with the scorn of all evil passions, and swept by the bitter blasts of everlasting death. This is what a woman can do for the wrong as well as for the right. Is her mission a little one? Has she no "worthy work," as has become the cry of late? Man may have a harder task to perform, a rougher path to travel, but he has none loftier or more influential than woman's.

SIBIRIAN SLEDGE DOGS.—These dogs are said to resemble the wolf—to have long, pointed, projecting noses, sharp and upright ears, and long bushy tails, color various—black, brown, reddish brown, white and spotted. They vary also in size; but a good sledge dog should not be less than two feet seven inches high. Their howling is that of a wolf. In the summer they dig holes in the ground for coolness, or lie in the water to escape the mosquitoes, which in those regions are not less troublesome than one of Pharaoh's plagues. In winter, they burrow in the snow, and lie curled up, with their noses covered by their bushy tails. The preparation of these animals for a journey is carefully to be attended to. For a fortnight, at least they should be put on small allowance of hard food, to convert their superfluous fat into firm flesh. They are also to be driven from ten to twenty miles daily; after which, Von Wrangel says, they have been known to travel a hundred miles a day without being injured by it.

"We drove ours," he says, "sometimes at the rate of one hundred wersts (sixty-six miles) a day. Their usual food is fresh fish, thawed and cut in pieces; and ten frozen herrings are said to be a proper daily allowance for each dog. A team consists commonly of twelve dogs; and it is of importance that they should be accustomed to draw together. The foremost sledge has usually an additional dog, which has been trained as a leader. On the sagacity and docility of this leader depend the quick and steady going of the team, as well as the safety of the traveler."

THE OLD FIFTEENTH KENTUCKY.—The people in this vicinity are of course anxious to hear how this regiment fared in the late battle beyond Chattanooga, for it is the old regiment raised here, numbering formerly among its officers, Colonel Curran Pope, Lieutenant Colonel Jouett, Major W. P. Campbell, and Colonel Forman, all of whom are dead, and Lieutenant Garretty, who was wounded at Perryville.

This regiment is now in Beatty's brigade, Negley's division. It was in the hottest of the late battle, and Lieutenant Garretty, now here, has learned from his brother, a drum-major in the regiment, that not an officer of it was either killed or wounded. A few of the men were killed, and a good many wounded. The brave fellows still fit for duty are reported as in the best spirits for the next fight.—*Louisville Journal*, Oct. 2.

A LITTLE OVERWEIGHTED.—Those who visit the sick soldiers and do good in the hospitals, occasionally get a gleam of fun among all the sad scenes, for any way who has been to the war seldom loses his humor, though he may have lost all else save that and honor. Witness a sketch from life: "C—, good soul, after taking all the little comforts he could afford to give to the wounded soldiers, went into the hospitals for the fortieth time the other day, with his mite, consisting of several papers of cut chewing tobacco—solace for the wounded, as he called it. He came to one bed, where a poor fellow lay cheerfully humming a tune, and studying out faces on the papered wall. "Got a fever?" asked C—. "No," answered the soldier. "Got a cold?" "Yes, cold lead." "Where?" "Well, to tell you the truth, it's pretty well scattered. First, there's a bullet in my right arm—they hain't dug that out yet. One in my right leg—hit the bone—that fellow hurts. One through my left hand—that fell out. And I tell you what, friend, with all this lead in me, I feel, generally speaking, a little heavy all over."

ARE NEW ZEALANDERS BELIGERENTS?—The London Daily News has the following information:

SIR: We are at war with the New Zealanders—what for empire—they for independence! What if President Lincoln recognize their belligerent rights?—and that if New York capitalists take a New Zealand loan—and if an American Laird furnish a New Zealand Alabama, to be commissioned by a Maori Lieutenant, and manned by British seamen from the naval reserve, and soon? Why not? and what then?

I am, sir, &c., NEMESIS.

The English brain is fast acquiring the power of looking at the American question from more than one point of view.

YIELDING TO THE PRESSURE.—The ladies have acquired a new art. There was a time when to tread on the flowing—or more properly over-flowing—dress skirt of a woman of fashion involved a ripping of "plaits" and "gathers." She had to go into dock for repair at the nearest thread-and-needle store, and the slack of her sailing gear, like Commodore Bainbridge's nephew's pocket handkerchief, had to be "pinned in." All this is obviated now. If a discursive foot happens to plant itself on that portion of the feminine robe devoted to street-sweeping purposes, the lady inside the parachute yields gracefully to the pressure, and by thus "giving" a little at the right moment, prevents the stitching from giving way. One cannot help fancying, from the Bedouin-Arab-like flexibility which is displayed on these occasions, that the fair promenaders practice upon each other's dresses in private, and so acquire the surprising dexterity they exhibit in public. Perhaps this new method of avoiding skirtweave forms a branch of the new system of Calisthenics which has been introduced into our fashionable boarding-schools. It is certainly a great relief to the men to feel that they can perambulate Broadway without serious peril to ladies who "walk in silk attire."—*N. Y. Ledger*.

Many visitors to Paris will remember Lassagne, one of the most mirth-moving of low comedians. He died a few weeks ago, a lunatic. In a sketch of him recently published in Paris, there occurs the following whimsical anecdote:—"Before he got mad enough to be subjected to restraint he devised for himself a singular amusement, worthy, it may be said, of a madman, but to which a misanthrope might have resorted as a means of studying human nature. He used to fill his pocket with copper money and get into an omnibus, seating himself near the conductor. In the Paris omnibuses it is customary to pay soon after they get in; if they are far from the conductor their money is passed from hand to hand, and the change is returned to them in like manner.

Lassagne was always ready with a hand held out to receive the fare from those seated beyond him, but when he handed back the change received from the conductor he dexterously added to it a few sous taken from his own pocket. It was his delight then to watch the face of the passenger who, having given a ten sous piece in order that six might be taken from it, received back ten or twelve sous after his fare was paid. The passenger counted, recounted, and pocketed the change. Lassagne then laughed, as the French say, *comme un fou*. He used to declare that he never once saw the money returned."

Eugenie, Empress of France, Fol-de-rols and Furbelows, is graciously pleased to support her expensive person with a richly arabesqued gold-headed cane. Consequently all female Gaul has betaken itself to walking-sticks, as it would to crutches, we suppose, if she were to break one of her imperial "lower limbs" and find it necessary to make a *Diable Boiteux* or "Demon Upon Two Sticks" of herself.

An exchange says: Albert Pike is said to be in obscurity in Texas, and is classed as rather friendly to the old Union.

Albert sees the rebellion is played out, and wants to be a turn-Pike.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.....E. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863—ly.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Valuable Scott Co. Farm and Slaves.

By virtue of a judgment of the Scott Circuit Court rendered at the May term, 1863, in the suit of J. F. Bell and Joseph B. Kenney, trustees of G. F. and A. Thomas, vs. Thomas &c., the undersigned, as commissioners of said court, will sell at public auction the following property, at the residence of George F. Thomas, about 8 miles from Georgetown, near the Georgetown and Frankfort turnpike,
On Wednesday, 7th day of October, 1863, the farm on which George F. Thomas now resides containing

ABOUT 400 ACRES

of first rate land. The improvements on the place are all good, and there is an abundance of water and fine timber on it. Taken altogether, it is one of the best farms in Scott county.

Also 140 ACRES, about 2 miles from the last named tract, near the White Sulphur Springs. This land is all in grass except about 5 acres.

Also 50 ACRES adjoining the home place, and about 6 ACRES near the Frankfort turnpike.

Also 19 OR 12 VALUABLE SLAVES, consisting of men, women, and children.

The land will be sold upon the following credits: One-third in six, one-third in twelve, and one-third in eighteen months. The slaves upon a credit of six months. The purchasers, in all cases giving bonds, with good security, for the price, having the force and effect of a judgment, and lien to be reserved on the real estate for the payments. The slaves will be delivered at once, and possession of so much of the real estate will be delivered as the purchasers may desire to sow in grain this fall. Full possession of the whole will be given at the expiration of the leases for the present year.

J. F. BELL and J. B. KENNEY,
Commissioners.
September 9, 1863—tds.

Fair Warning!!

ALL persons having claims against the firm of T. S. & J. R. PAGE are requested to list them with the undersigned as soon as possible. All persons owing said firm are hereby notified that, unless they pay up within sixty days from this date, their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. Take notice of this and *save costs*.
HUGH RODMAN, Assignee.
Frankfort, August 10, 1863—2m.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

I WILL, ON MONDAY, THE 2D DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, expose to sale, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the Court House door in Versailles, (that being County Court day),

Twenty-six Likely Negroes, men, boys, and girls. Among them some No. 1 cooks. The men are all good farm hands.

J. W. COMBS,
Sheriff Woodford County.
September 11, 1863—tds.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE undersigned having purchased of W. A. GAINES his grocery establishment, in the city of Frankfort, will continue the business at the old stand, on St. Clair street, next door to the Post Office.

I will have, in a short time, and will always keep on hand, a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

and all articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be sold at

Small Profits, for Cash.

No accounts will be kept with any one, but goods will be sold low for cash.

I have made arrangements with Mr. GAINES to continue in the house, and the business will be conducted, mainly, by him. He is authorized to sign my name for any business transactions of the establishment.

I respectfully solicit a liberal patronage from the citizens of Frankfort and adjoining counties, and hope by fair dealing and low prices to obtain it.
R. P. PEPPER.
Frankfort, Sept. 9, 1863—tf.

Medical Notice.

I HAVE associated DOCTOR Wm. H. GARDNER with me in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.
HUGH RODMAN.
Frankfort, August 12, 1863—3m.

The First Of The Season!!

JOHN T. GRAY.....JAS. M. SAFFELL.
GRAY & SAFFELL.

ARE now receiving their large and well selected stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Consisting of
Plain Black and Fancy Silks; Poplins;
Plain and Figured Merino;
Plain and Figured All
Wool Delaines;

And a large variety of other dress goods.
Bleached and Brown Cottons;
White Goods, of every description;
Plaid Cottons; Jacones & Linen; Cloth; Cassimeres,
and Vestings; Hats; Caps; Ladies Shoes;
Quennware; Glassware;

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY,.....OCTOBER 5, 1863.

The Missouri-Kansas delegation of Jim Lane politicians, we are assured, have failed in their purpose. We hope it may be so. We hope that the President will, with the proper indignation, rebuke the impudent demand of these agitators and factionists, that he shall shape his policy according to the notions and wishes of this political faction, who are equally hostile to the civil Government of Missouri, to the Federal military commandant of the Department of Missouri, and to President Lincoln.

They represent a party composed of anti-slavery zealots, German republicans, and political agitators of the worst sort—denagogues, time-servers, and political gamblers, who expect to promote their own selfish interests.

This "Radical Emancipation" party is a curse to Missouri. They declare in effect that they will not obey the constituted authorities, and intimate that unless their demands are acceded to, they will take the matter in their own hands. In other words they will resort to revolution, and commit the same crime which the rebels of the South have perpetrated.

The New York Times, one of the respectable Republican papers, in speaking of this party says:

There is a radical party in Missouri that is preaching as much contempt for national authority, and encouraging as much hatred and opposition to the officers of the Administration, as ever did the rebels themselves; and they do not scruple to advise volunteer and lawless organizations to defeat the regular work of the Administration. This faction has been heard of in Missouri before. Not long ago it called a convention and gravely resolved that the President should dismiss Gen. Halleck from his place as General-in-chief and turn Mr. Seward out of his Cabinet. A committee was sent to Washington to communicate their august pleasure to the President. Mr. Lincoln's reply to their chairman (Taussig) will be remembered. It suited the President not long since to appoint a new commander to the Department of Missouri. The faction became more enraged at this act of the President than they were at his retention of Halleck and Seward. Within a week after Gen. Schofield entered upon his duties they commenced a bitter and unscrupulous warfare upon him, which has been continued to this day. Every effort the ingenuity could devise to bring contempt upon that officer personally, or to discredit his authority, or embarrass his administration, has been resorted to. The outbreaks of the guerrillas, in whatever part of the State, have been hailed with delight and exulted over as furnishing the opportunity of deriding Gen. Schofield and demanding his removal. It is clear that in their animosity to the man they have sunk all patriotism—as they have long since sunk all respect for the President and his administration.

The National Intelligencer, a paper that, in the midst of the most exciting and eventful period of the world's history, speaks with the dignity and impartiality of history, holds the following language in speaking of that party:

It is painful to mark the language of political misrepresentation which these "Radical Emancipationists" habitually hold towards their loyal opponents and towards the President of the United States. They manifest in their political speech as little respect for decency as for truth, and offer in their organs a fair illustration of that malignity which seems to constitute the chief claim of political emancipationists to the rank and title of "philanthropists."

Denouncing their loyal and law-abiding neighbors as "Disunionists," they factiously resist the Federal military commander in their district, and revile the President, from whom he holds his command. Indeed, they make the President an especial object of assault, and we find their chief organ, the St. Louis Democrat, speaking of the National Administration as "stubbornly planting itself in the path of reform," and again saying that the operations of "prowling robbers" and "assassins" are "invited and protected by the policy of the Government in Missouri." And, as if this were not enough, they represent "Mr. Lincoln himself as being as violently against reform and freedom as Mr. Vallandigham, and as guilty of the massacre at Lawrence as Quantrill."

This is the party which sends a delegation to Washington to dictate to the President. We hope, for his own good name, the honor of the nation, and the safety of Missouri, that he will deny their impudent demand. The manner in which they make their wishes known, the fuss and fury of their visit, the threats implied in their address, should, in a proper manner, be rebuked by Mr. Lincoln. The nation will thank and honor him if he will put his foot down upon the refractory and self-willed dogmatism of these enemies to law and order, the Government, and the country.

The leader of the Abolition party in the last House of Representatives, the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, said in a recent speech that "he did not care anything about the proclamation of freedom, as it is called" because it was a superfluity.

Henry Winter Davis, formerly a conservative, but now acting with the Abolition party, in a recent speech in Philadelphia, said:

"There are four millions of men in those regions on our side. They are slaves. The President has proclaimed them free. That paper confers no title; it can only be made a title by arms."

Gen. Jos. Hooker has been assigned a command in the field. Although he failed to take Richmond, we feel sure that, as a subordinate commander, he will manifest that skill, energy, and gallantry, which he so signally displayed in the early battles of the war. Let him be, as he was at first, "fighting Joe Hooker," and the country will forget his testimony before the War Committee.

Grand Lodge of Kentucky.

The following circular has been addressed to the Master of each Subordinate Lodge in the State of Kentucky, and we insert it lest it may not reach, by mail, the officer to whom it is addressed.

GRAND SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

GRAND LODGE,

FRANKFORT, Sept 6th, 1863.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: By order of the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, I am instructed to notify your Lodge to be represented at the approaching Annual Communication, commencing at the Masonic Temple in Louisville, on the 19th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and to be prepared to pay all dues to the Grand Lodge.

A full attendance is required, as business of vital interest will come before the Grand Lodge.

Lodges not reporting returns for former years, are required to report for those years. If blanks are required, notify me; they will be promptly furnished, and all business connected with my office will be attended to without delay.

I will be in attendance at the Masonic Temple on Saturday the 17th of October, to receive returns and dues, in order to facilitate the business of the Grand Lodge.

Yours fraternally,

P. SWIGERT, G. S.

That rascal and enterprising guerrilla Mosby, who has been killed at least six times, by the Washington dispatches, is still alive, and doing mischief.

We have heard the conduct of Col. W. H. Hays, of the 10th Ky. Infantry, in the late battle, spoken of in the highest terms of admiration. After an entire brigade supporting Loomis, Battery had been driven back and the battery captured by the rebels, he rallied the 10th Kentucky, and, together with the 10th Indiana, retook it. The 10th Kentucky in this, its first battle, opened the fight on Saturday and continued in line until 2 o'clock on Sunday, losing in killed and wounded, over one third of its numbers.

National Banks.

The Bankers' Magazine for October contains a list of ninety banks formed under the act of Congress of February 1863, with the location and county of each; names of president and cashier, and amount of capital present and limited.

The locations and capital of these banks are as follows:

State.	No.	Capital.
Maine.....	1	\$100,000
New Hampshire.....	2	210,000
Vermont.....	none	
Massachusetts.....	2	250,000
Rhode Island.....	none	
Connecticut.....	3	600,000
New York City.....	3	1,620,000
New Jersey.....	1	125,000
Pennsylvania.....	16	1,621,500
Delaware.....	none	
Maryland.....	none	
District of Columbia.....	1	500,000
Illinois.....	4	250,000
Indiana.....	16	1,571,500
Iowa.....	4	260,000
Kentucky.....	none	
Michigan.....	2	125,000
Missouri.....	2	200,000
Ohio.....	24	3,848,500
Wisconsin.....	2	325,000

Total to Sept. 25. 90 \$11,006,500

The locations of the banks have been at eighty different places, viz:

Maine—Bath.....	1
New Hampshire—Portsmouth, Nashua.....	2
Massachusetts—Springfield, Worcester.....	2
Connecticut—New Haven, Stamford, Norwalk.....	3
New York—New York (3), Adams, Ellen-ville, Danville, Fishkill Landing, Rondout, Syracuse, Watertown.....	10
New Jersey—Newark.....	1
Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, Carlisle, Erie, Girard, Kittanning, Marietta, Hollidaysburg, Huntingdon, Johnstown, New-ville, Pittsburg, Scranton (2), Stras-burg, Towanda, Wilkesbarre.....	16
District of Columbia—Washington City.....	1
Illinois—Chicago, Aurora, Cairo, Mon-mouth.....	4
Indiana—Indianapolis, Anderson, Bluffton, Centerville, Evansville, Fort Wayne, Franklin (2), Kendallville, Lafayette, Richmond, Rockville, Terre Haute, War-saw, Cambridge City, Lawrenceburg.....	16
Iowa—Des Moines, Iowa City, Lyons, Keokuk, Michigan—Ann Arbor, Pontiac.....	4
Ohio—Cincinnati (3), Cleveland (2), Akron (2), Dayton (2), Canton, Findlay, Fremont, Germantown, Hamilton, Lodi, McConnellsville, Oberlin, Portsmouth, Salem, Sandusky (2), Troy, Warren, Youngstown.....	24
Missouri—Columbia, St. Louis.....	2
Wisconsin—Janesville, Milwaukee.....	2

Total number..... 90

The average capital is about \$130,000.

Other Banks under the National Act will soon be established at Louisville, Kentucky; Springfield, Mass., and Detroit, Michigan, Logan and Toledo, O., &c.

At the places marked with an asterisk (*) there were no banking institutions existing previously in 1862. The new act of 1863 has therefore been the means of extending banking facilities to twenty-four places that were previously without them. The system meets more favor in the Western States than in the old States, because the former hitherto have had a less reliable currency than the latter.

Gen. WHITAKER.—The Louisville Journal, of Oct. 3d, says, those who know Brig. Gen. Walter C. Whitaker cannot be surprised at the terrific fighting done by him and his brigade in the fearful battles of Chickamauga. Gen. W. made the attack on the right wing of the army on Sunday, and fought with mighty energy from one o'clock till night, beating back a large body of the enemy, said by prisoners to be three divisions, and driving them some distance with great slaughter.

Gen. Whitaker's command went into the battle twenty-eight hundred strong and came out numbering only one thousand eight hundred and fifty, many of his officers being killed and wounded, including all the members of his staff but one. He himself is reported as having been wounded severely, but not so severely as to make him shrink for a moment from the desperate conflict. And he still commands his brave and shattered brigade.

Gen. Whitaker, by his chivalric bearing upon this fearful occasion, has won laurels, which (may it be in the far, far future years) will flourish green and beautiful over his grave.

Mr. W. King, of Lexington, Ky., has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the counties of Fayette, Bourbon, Scott, Jessamine, Woodford and Franklin.

LATEST NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to day, a report was made by the committee to examine the harbor defenses, that a vessel would be exposed to a raking fire of eight hundred guns of the heaviest calibre in its passage into the harbor, and they didn't see how a hostile vessel could go through the narrows. The harbor is in a perfect state of defense.

The reception given to the Russian officers was most enthusiastic. Fifteen regiments formed the escort, and the number of spectators along the route is said to have reached 100,000. At the City Hall the official welcome was tendered, and the guests reviewed the military. The whole affair passed off finely.

A special to the Post from Washington says the Missouri delegation has had an interview with the President to-day. It is, however, considered certain that General Schofield will not be removed.

The rebel assumption that General Burnside was driven out of Jonesboro is false. If he withdrew it was for strategic reasons. Gen. Robert Anderson states to the War Department that he has yet in his possession the flag he hauled down from Sumpter. It has never left his custody.

CHATTANOOGA, September 28, VIA WASHINGTON, September 29.

Gen. Whitaker's brigade, the 96th Illinois, 115th Illinois, 84th Indiana, 40th Ohio, to which were temporarily added the 22d Michigan and 88th Ohio, Col. Leflore, of Steadman's division, of Gen. Granger's corps, made the attack on the right wing of the army on Sunday evening, the 20th.

They numbered about twenty-eight hundred men and officers, and were led by Col. Whitaker. They fought with terrific energy and effect from one o'clock until night, aided by the second brigade, Col. Mitchell, of Sheridan's division.

They beat back a large body of the enemy, said by prisoners to be three divisions, driving them some distance with great slaughter. General Whitaker's loss was heavy, being about nine hundred and fifty in killed, wounded, and missing, the number of missing being small.

All of the General's staff but one were killed or wounded. Lieut. Jerome B. Mason, first aid, was killed; Capt. Espy, Commissary, acting as aid, was killed; L. Hannon, mortally wounded, supposed to be killed; Lieutenant Moore, A. A. G., severely wounded; Lieutenant James Allen, severely wounded; Captain Rowan, wounded and taken prisoner. Gen. Whitaker's severe flesh wound; Lieut. Col. Clark, 96th Indiana, and Lieut. Col. Kirman, of the 115th Illinois, were killed; Col. Leflore, of the 22d Michigan, supposed to be killed; Col. Sanborn, wounded.

Gen. Whitaker still commands his brigade.

It was the most disastrous fight of the day, but our troops firmly drove back the enemy, and held their position until ordered to retire at night, the enemy retiring as they did.

There is a town in New Hampshire so healthy that the people have had to borrow a corpse to start a graveyard.

COURT OF APPEALS.

FRIDAY, Oct. 2, 1863.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Bowen vs. Hall, Powell; affirmed.
Smith et al vs. Jarvis et al, Shelby; affirmed.
Randolph et ux vs. Bashaw et al, Lou. Ch'y; reversed.

Armstrong & Throp vs. Harman, Fleming; reversed.

ORDERS.

Thomas vs. Downing, Oldham; order of reversal set aside and cause dismissed per argument filed.

Buckles et al vs. Lambert, Hardin; dissenting opinion of Judge Williams delivered.

SATURDAY, October 3, 1863.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Allen vs. Brown, Nelson; reversed.

Phillips vs. Clarke et al, Marion; reversed.

Davis vs. Turner, Lewis; reversed.

Crutcher vs. Perkins et al, Nelson affirmed.

DIED.

On the 5th of September, at his residence in Bagdad, Shelby county, Ky., of congestive chills, Mr. LEMUEL D. BRYANT, aged 42 years.

The deceased was born and lived nearly all of his life in the county of Shelby, and we think there never was a citizen who was more universally respected and beloved. Possessed of a good practical mind, he had a heart in which philanthropy kindled its warmest and most generous light. No resident ever united more thoroughly the general approbation of his neighbors and acquaintances—his kind-heartedness and gentle manners could but insure him the esteem of all. He was the personification of every manly attribute that adorns human nature—the noblest traits of man clustered around his heart. Although he was not connected with any religious denomination, yet he was a firm believer in the cardinal principles of the Gospel, and died in a blessed assurance of an immortality beyond the grave.

A while before his death, when approached by some kind friend, he remarked, as in the calmest moment of his life, "Oh! I have no fears of death," and talked to his family about the important event as though he were about to begin a journey—telling them how to live that they might meet him in "that world beyond." In the midst of his many benevolent friends he has left an amiable wife and six interesting children to mourn his loss. His remains were deposited in the family burying ground, near Christiansburg, according to the rules of the Masonic fraternity, among whom he was a bright and loved member.

Thus die the good. Like the loveliest flowers of the garden, they are ever the earliest to disappear, yet their tints of beauty so strike the mind even where they are gone, they live in the memory, and reflect a richness and sweetness around the spot which, when living, they beautified and adorned.

P.

St. John's School.

THIS school, for boys and girls, will begin its TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 5TH, in the building formerly occupied by the Rev. Mr. Waterman, in South Frankfort. It will be under the charge of Miss Sally Campbell, and the more advanced class of boys will recite to a male teacher. The languages will be taught, when desired.

For particulars enquire of J. N. Norton, or J. H. Waterman, Oct. 5, 1863-24.

Stray Notice.

ANDERSON COUNTY, Ky. TAKEN up as a stray, by Wm. Malar, one SORREL MARE, four years old, a small star in the forehead. Appraised to seventy dollars before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for said county, this 25th day of September, 1863.

G. W. CATLETT, J. P. A. C. Oct. 5, 1863-1aw.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1, 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT BLAIN, of Lincoln county, as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1-1e.

We are authorized to announce WM. C. IRELAND, of Greenup county, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate, at the next session of the Legislature. August 28, 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. L. SMEDLEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 19th, 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce URBAN E. KENNEDY Esq., of Todd county as a candidate, for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 24th, 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce THEODORE KOHLIASS, of Winchester, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives at the next session of the Legislature of Kentucky. Refer to members of the Senate and House of Representatives and State officers from 1839 to 1863. August 12 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce JAMES B. LYNE, of Henderson, as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature. Refer to any member of the Legislatures of 1857-8, 59-60 and '61-2. August 14, 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce ABIJAH GILBERT, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. August 14, 1863-1e.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. CRITTENDEN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the House of Representatives of the next Legislature. Aug. 17, 1863-1e.

We have been requested to announce JOHN D. POLLARD a Candidate for re-election as Doorkeeper of the Senate. Aug. 19, 1863-1e.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. HITCHCOCK'S HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

—We are pleased to announce to the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that Rev. Dr. Hitchcock will open a male school, early in October. Dr. Hitchcock has a high reputation as a teacher, having taught very many years, successfully in Baltimore.

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL.

WILL BE OPENED IN SOUTH FRANKFORT, KY., ON MONDAY, THE 28TH INST.

Tuition, per school year, \$75.

Fifty dollars in advance will be required, in consequence of heavy expenditures incurred by the teacher in a late purchase for educational purposes, and in order to meet the current expenses of his family.

Sept. 4, 1863-1f.

Colonization Notice.

The Liberia packet ship will sail, from Baltimore to Liberia, on the 1st of November, 1863. Those free colored persons in Kentucky, who design going to Liberia at that time, and those servants set free to go there, the executors will give notice to Rev. A. M. Cowan, Frankfort Ky. The emigrants from Kentucky will leave Lexington, Ky., on the 27th October, 1863, to be in Baltimore in time for the ship.

Papers published in Kentucky will please publish this notice.

A LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Ky., on the 5th day of October, 1863, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Barton, Miss Mary

Brown, George R.

Bishop, Almira

Babbitt, Wm.

Baxter, John

Calvert, Samuel

Dwyer, Miss Mary B.

Ellis, Mrs. Francis

Grisbal, Julia

Hawkins, Miss Annie

Hedges, Mrs. Jane

Haggard, Nathaniel (2)

Hicks, Miss Percela

Hall, W. C.

Hanly, Thomas

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised."

Office open from 7 1/2 o'clock, A. M., until 6 P. M.

October 5, 1863-1t.

Runaway Negroes.

RANAWAY from my undersigned, on or about the middle of March, 1863, and the last of February, 1863, the following NEGROES, to-wit:

One negro boy, named IKB, calls himself "Ike Knights." Said boy is about 21 years of age, of copper color, about 5 feet 5 inches in height, weighs about 130 pounds, very sprightly and quick spoken, with very large eyes, commonly called pop eyes. One negro man named SAM, calls himself "Sam Dickerson." Said boy is about 30 years old, of a copper color, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, very heavy set, and weighs about 180 pounds, said boy is very quiet in his manner.

I will give the reward authorized by law for the apprehension and delivery of said boys to me at my house, in Shelby county, near the town of Consolation, or their delivery and confinement in the jail of Franklin county. I will give a reward of \$50 for the apprehending and confinement of each in the county jail of any county in Kentucky, outside of the counties of Franklin, Henry, Shelby, Owen, Anderson, or Jefferson.

JAS. FULTON, Adm'r of J. A. Saera, deceased.

Oct. 2, 1863-1m.

* * * * * Journal copy weekly to amount of \$4, and send bill to this office.

HOP! HOP!! HOP!!!

THERE will be a Grand Hop, at the Capital Hotel, ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1863.

COMMITTEE.

Ed. Keenon, Jas. M. Hewitt, Jr., Chas. T. Campbell, Sept. 30, 1863-1d.

United States Five-Twenties Loan.

I WILL furnish United States 5 per cent. bonds in sums ranging from fifty to five thousand dollars at par.

Apply to me at Farmers Bank.

J. E. TEMPLE.

Frankfort, Aug. 18, 1863-1f.

OFFICE OF THE QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL.

FOR THE STATE OF KENTUCKY.

FRANKFORT, KY., Sept. 19, 1863.

It is hereby ordered that all citizens who have received arms, either from the State or General Government, will report the name, by letter, to this office immediately. Captains and other officers of "State Guards" and "Home Guards," will report, without delay, the number of arms received from every source, the disposition made of the same, and in whose hands said arms now are. This order includes the arms known as "Lincoln Guns." A strict compliance of this order will obviate the necessity of sending an officer into every house, where arms are known to have been carried.

By order of the Governor:

S. G. SUDDARTH, Quarter-Master General.

Sept. 19, 1863-2w&1w.

* * * * * Eagle, Maysville; Observer & Reporter, Lexington; Tribune, Danville; Citizen, Paris; Journal and Democrat, Louisville; Monitor, Owensboro; each copy two weeks and send bill to Q. M. Gen'l.

Return Your Guns.

All persons who received arms from me, as Captain of the Frankfort Home Guard, are hereby requested to deliver them without delay, to the Quarter Master General, at his office. Any accoutrements or ammunition that such persons may have in their possession, being the property of the city, will be returned to the Mayor, George W. Gwin, Esq., but the guns to the Quarter Master General. J. M. MILLS.

Sept. 30, 1863-3t. [ch. Q. M. G.]

TO MILLINERS AND MERCHANTS!

DEVOU & CO.,

83 & 85 PEARL STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WHOLESALE-PAUL MILLIN

STATEMENT		
OF THE CONDITION OF THE		
AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY,		
On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.		
The name of the corporation is AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.		
The capital is FIFTY HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.		
ASSETS.		
Real Estate unincumbered.	Par Value.	Market Val.
Cash on hand and in Bank.	\$87,983 18	\$88,990 92
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit.	111,968 05	
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest.	\$44,000	39,600 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest.	3,500	4,000 00
N. Y. Central Railroad, (Convert.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest.	10,000	12,200 00
Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest.	25,000	27,750 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (G. I. Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest.	25,000	27,750 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (3d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest.	25,000	25,500 00
P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest.	25,000	25,500 00
Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest.	20,000	22,000 00
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	38,000	41,800 00
N. Y. Central Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	30,000	32,400 00
N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	19,000	19,000 00
Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	10,000	10,600 00
Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	3,000	3,360 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent, semi-annual interest.	10,000	12,100 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent, semi-annual interest.	25,000	28,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	25,000	29,250 00
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent, quarterly.	75,000	86,250 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	38,000	42,940 00
Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	20,000	20,000 00
Town of Hartford Bonds, 1853 & 1854, 6 per cent, annual interest.	60,000	67,300 00
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	25,000	28,500 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent, semi-annual interest.	205,000	200,900 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	125,000	135,000 00
United States [5-20s.] Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	100,000	100,000 00
U. S. Treasury Notes, (August, 7 1/2 per cent, semi-annual interest.	57,300	60,165 00
Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	10,000	10,500 00
N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent, quarterly interest.	31,000	35,650 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	15,000	15,450 00
Connecticut State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	20,000	22,800 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	100,000	112,000 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent, semi-annual interest.	25,000	26,000 00
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent, semi-annual interest.	76,000	45,600 00
Temporary loan to the State of Connecticut, with accrued interest.	101,530 70	
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1862, 1863.	18,630	15,880 00
500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock.	50,000	90,000 00
250 Shares Conn. River R. R. Co. Stock.	25,000	26,500 00
107 Shares Boston & Worcester R. R. Co. Stock.	10,700	15,515 00
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock.	5,000	1,250 00
50 Shares Citizens' Bk's S'tk.	5,000	5,250 00
50 Shares Stafford Bk's S'tk.	5,000	5,150 00
36 Shares Eagle Bk's S'tk.	1,800	1,800 00
200 Shares Rensselaer Bk's S'tk.	20,000	21,000 00
100 Shares Safety Fund Bk's S'tk.	10,000	10,300 00
200 Shares Bk's of the State of Mo. S'tk.	20,000	16,000 00
100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.	10,000	8,000 00
200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.	20,000	16,000 00
400 Shares Farmers & Merchants Bk's S'tk., Phil. Pa.	20,000	22,800 00
140 Shares Aetna Bk's S'tk.	14,000	14,700 00
100 Shares Bank of Hartford Co. S'tk.	5,000	5,500 00
200 Shares City of Hartford, Conn.	20,000	21,600 00
100 Shares Charter Oak Bk's S'tk.	10,000	9,900 00
275 Shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.	13,750	13,750 00
440 Shares Farmers & Merchants Bank S'tk., Hartford, Conn.	44,000	51,040 00
500 Shares Hartford Bk's S'tk.	50,000	71,500 00
100 Shares Merchants & Manufacturers Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn.	10,000	10,500 00
500 Shares Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn.	50,000	32,100 00
250 Shares State Bk's S'tk.	25,000	30,500 00
150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk's S'tk.	7,500	11,250 00
400 Shares Am. Ex. Bk's S'tk.	40,000	42,000 00
300 Shares Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	30,000	30,000 00
800 Shares Broadway Bank S'tk., N. Y. City.	20,000	32,000 00
800 Shares Butchers & Drovers Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	20,000	25,000 00
100 Shares City Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	10,000	14,000 00
100 Shares Bank of Com'th Stock, N. Y. City.	10,000	10,000 00
200 Shares Bk's of Commerce Stock, N. Y. City.	20,000	20,400 00
100 Shares Hanover Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	10,000	10,000 00
100 Shares Import and Traders Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	30,000	31,800 00
100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, N. Y. City.	10,000	13,000 00
200 Shares Market Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	20,000	20,000 00
1200 Shares Mechanics Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	30,000	35,400 00
200 Shares Merchants Ex. Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	10,000	10,000 00
50 Shares Metropolitan Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	40,000	46,000 00
820 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, N. Y. City.	41,000	44,280 00
400 Shares Manhattan Co. Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City.	20,000	28,000 00

300 Shares Nassau Bk's S'tk.	30,000	31,800 00
New York City.		
200 Shares North River Bk's S'tk.	10,000	10,500 00
Stock, N. Y. City.		
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. S'tk.	30,000	35,400 00
Stock, N. Y. City.		
200 Shares Bk's North America S'tk., N. Y. City.	20,000	21,600 00
200 Shares Bank of the Republic S'tk., N. Y. City.	20,000	21,600 00
400 Shares Ocean Bk's S'tk.	20,000	20,000 00
New York City.		
400 Shares Peoples Bk's S'tk.	10,000	10,000 00
New York City.		
500 Shares Phoenix Bk's S'tk.	10,000	11,200 00
N. Y. City.		
400 Shares Union Bank S'tk.	20,000	23,000 00
N. Y. City.		
150 Shares N. Y. Ins. and Trust Co. S'tk., N. Y. City.	15,000	31,500 00
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City.	10,000	20,000 00
Total assets of Company.	\$2,952,248 85	
LIABILITIES.		
The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors.	None.	
Losses adjusted and due.	\$ 3,028 83	
Losses adjusted and not due.		
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs.	137,107 12	
All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.		
Total liabilities.	\$142,735 95	
STATE OF CONNECTICUT, Hartford County, ss.		
Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for the other persons or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Aetna Insurance Company.		
THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.		
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.		
Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 24 day of July, 1863.		
HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.		
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky., Frankfort, July 2, 1863.		
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.		
In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year above written.		
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.		
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Frankfort, July 2, 1863.		
No. 20, Renewal.] This is to certify, that J. M. Mills, as Agent of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said J. M. Mills, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.		
[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.		
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.		
By C. BAILEY, Assistant.		
The following is a list of licensed Aetna agents in Kentucky for the year commencing July 1, 1863:		
Jas. W. Armstrong, Augusta, Bracken county.		
Wm. Alexander, Brandenburg, Meade county.		
Philip S. Bush, Cornington, Kenton county.		
M. L. Broadwell, Cynthia, Harrison county.		
J. A. Chappell, Carlisle, Nicholas county.		
Alex. H. Lathrop, Carrollton, Carroll county.		
David R. Murray, Cloverport, Breckinridge county.		
Alex. S. McGorty, Danville, Boyle county.		
Stephen Elliot, Ellettsville, Hardin county.		
Fred. H. Skinner, Edinburg, Lyon county.		
John M. Mills, Frankfort, Franklin county.		
Sam'l Stockwell, Flemingsburg, Fleming county.		
Noah Spears, Jr., Georgetown, Scott county.		
Phil. H. Hilyer, Henderson, Henderson county.		
H. A. Phelps, Hotchkiss, Christian county.		
Stephen Powers, Hawesville, Hancock county.		
James A. Curry, Harrodsburg, Mercer county.		
Jas. W. Cochran, Lexington, Fayette county.		
Abner G. Daniel, Jr., Lancaster, Garrard county.		
Fred. B. Merimee, Lebanon, Marion county.		
Wm. Prather, Louisville, Jefferson county.		
Joseph Broderick, Mayfield, Mason county.		
Wm. Hoffman, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery county.		
Chas. T. Chilton, New Castle, Henry county.		
John A. Willis, Nicholasville, Jessamine county.		
Henry Blanton, New Liberty, Owen county.		
Chas. P. Buchanan, Newport, Campbell county.		
John D. Blevins, Owensboro, Daviess county.		
Wm. W. Madison, Paducah, McCracken county.		
John Marshall, Paducah, McCracken county.		
Isaac D. Smith, Richmond, Madison county.		
Wm. R. Casey, Springfield, Washington county.		
Thos. M. Davis, Smithland, Livingston county.		
James L. Caldwell, Shelbyville, Shelby county.		
Henry T. Harris, Searsville, Lincoln county.		
Dan'l M. Bowmer, Versailles, Woodford county.		
A. C. Ward, Winchester, Clarke county.		
H. J. Abbott, Warsaw, Gallatin county.		
July 20-2w.		
List showing Number of Volunteers Furnished by Each Congressional District of the State of Kentucky, to United States Army.		
FIRST DISTRICT.		
Fulton.....	0	
Hickman.....	9	
Bell.....	74	
McCracken.....	628	
Graves.....	150	
Marshall.....	216	
Callaway.....	48	
Trigg.....	94	
Lyon.....	70	
Livingston.....	139	
Crittenden.....	176	
Union.....	25	
Webster.....	64	
Total.....	1,159	
SECOND DISTRICT.		
Christian.....	548	
Hopkins.....	200	
Muhlenberg.....	539	
Henderson.....	190	
Daviess.....	407	
McLean.....	462	
Hancock.....	1,027	
Breckinridge.....	188	
Grayson.....	564	
Butler.....	450	
Edmonson.....	116	
Total.....	5,228	
THIRD DISTRICT.		
Russell.....	367	
Cumberland.....	492	
Clinton.....	454	
Monroe.....	613	
Mellott.....	415	
Barren.....	328	
Allen.....	387	
Simpson.....	74	
Warren.....	381	
Logan.....	327	
Todd.....	193	

Hart.....	487	
Total.....	4,528	
FOURTH DISTRICT.		
Meads.....	187	
Adair.....	541	
Hardin.....	380	
Bullitt.....	236	
Larue.....	285	
Washington.....	738	
Nelson.....	239	
Spencer.....	91	
Taylor.....	325	
Green.....	440	
Shelby.....	409	
Anderson.....	261	
Casey.....	813	
Total.....	5,856	
FIFTH DISTRICT.		
Jefferson.....	5,037	
Oldham.....	248	
Henry.....	352	
Owen.....	82	
Total.....	5,719	
SIXTH DISTRICT.		
Gallatin.....	136	
Harrison.....	320	
Boone.....	123	
Trimble.....	4	
Grant.....	434	
Kenton.....	600	
Campbell.....	610	
Pendleton.....	578	
Bracken.....	412	
Carroll.....	43	
Total.....	3,260	
SEVENTH DISTRICT.		
Nicholas.....	395	
Bourbon.....	194	
Clarke.....	204	
Fayette.....	378	
Scott.....	75	
Jessamine.....	144	
Woodford.....	148	
Franklin.....	488	
Mercer.....	438	
Boyle.....	731	
Lincoln.....	219	
Total.....	524	
Total.....	3,500	
EIGHTH DISTRICT.		
Perry.....	296	
Breathitt.....	163	
Letcher.....	90	
Harlan.....	116	
Knox.....	408	
Clay.....	465	
Owsley.....	84	
Wolfe.....	501	
Whitley.....	479	
Laurel.....	379	
Jackson.....	250	
Estill.....	709	
Madison.....	477	
Rockcastle.....	443	
Garrard.....	1,032	
Pulaski.....	448	
Wayne.....	448	
Total.....	6,793	
NINTH DISTRICT.		
Mason.....	813	
Lewis.....	546	
Greenup.....	625	
Boyd.....	356	
Powell.....	125	
Fleming.....	687	
Rowan.....	154	
Carter.....	591	
Lawrence.....	417	
Morgan.....	162	
Johnson.....	294	
Floyd.....	298	
Pike.....	498	
Magoffin.....	132	
Montgomery.....	252	
Bath.....	568	
Total.....	6,499	
RECAPITULATION		
First district.....	1,154	
Second district.....	5,228	
Third district.....	4,523	
Fourth district.....	4,938	
Fifth district.....	3,719	
Sixth district.....	3,260	
Seventh district.....	3,500	
Eighth district.....	7,121	
Ninth district.....	6,499	
Total.....	41,637	
HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEER MILITIA, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Kentucky.		
This is to certify that the foregoing is a correct statement of the number of men furnished by each Congressional District to the United States army, as taken from the records of this Department.		
Given under my hand this 28th day of July, 1863.		
JOHN W. PINNELL, Adjutant General Kentucky Volunteers.		
NOTICE.		
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 1st of September, 1863, a negro man calling himself BLEWFOOD. He is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, black color, and will weigh about 130 pounds. Says he belongs to Dr. Fletcher, of Henderson county, Kentucky.		
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.		
T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.		
Sept. 16, 1863-1m.		
NOTICE.		
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE LIVINGSTON county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 5th day of September 1863, a negro woman calling herself JANE. She is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, black color. She refuses to tell her owners name.		
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.		
T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.		
Sept. 16, 1863-1m.		
NOTICE.		
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 5th day of September 1863, a negro boy calling himself ADAM. He is about 10 or 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, black color, Says he belongs to Nat. Porter of Henry county, Tennessee.		
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.		
T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.		
Sept. 16, 1863-1m.		
Proclamation by the Governor.		
\$250 REWARD.		
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.		
WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that JOHN W. SWAIN, under indictment in the Kenton Circuit Court for the murder of Peter Finley, has made his escape from the Covington jail of said county, and is now going at large:		
Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Swain, and his delivery to the Jail of Kenton county, within one year from the date hereof:		
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 2d day of July, 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.		
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.		
By the Governor:		
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.		
Sept. 2, 1863 - w1w3m.		